# The Christian Reflector.

J. W. OLMSTEAD, Editor. H. A. GRAVES, Cor. Editor.

Vol. 10.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1847.

# Christian Reflector.

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Truth the Vital Element of Reform.

That the advocates of these reforms are, in the main, well meaning, we cheerfully admit; their motives we do not impeach,—but being intolerant toward those holding opposite sentiments; rash and inconsiderate, like the dogs in the fable who dared to attack even the Lion; riding one hobby with lightning speed, till, crippled and worn out, it is deserted for another, and left to graze on the commons,—and denouncing our best systems of Christian benevolence,—sober judgment is compelled to pronounce them wanting in enlightened zeal and calm steadiness of purpose, as well in the wisdom of the serpent as harmlessness of the dove.

The server wheeling to the right and left, we hear at every turn the exalting bray, sublimity of reform,—till suddealy plunging upon some unforeseen impediment, they find themselves breathless upon their native earth, the world meantime, alike unconscious of their elevation and their fall.

Truth is eminently personal, lays claim to each conscience, works upon individual character, thus transforming one at a time of the mass till the whole is leavened.

This is the only way of effecting the work,—the only philosophy of the method of reform. If every heart beats in harmony with truth, so does the mass. If every string sounds in concord with the key note, the harmonic manner of the server of t

harmlessness of the dove.

By an application of the same test, two common errors become visible, a giving of undue prominence to one truth over all others in the great system, and a divorce of reform from Christianity by denouncing the whole church as corrupt, declaring optional her sacred institutions and duties, and advocating a withdrawal from her fellowship, than which a more fatal error can creep into no organization, for in the church has originative.

Truth, so does the mass. If every string sounds in concord with the key note, the harmony of the instrument is complete,—and what is the music of the spheres, but the concert of ten thousand flying orbs, each 'sing-ing, as it shines,' its part in the harmonious strain. So let each heart be right, and there remains no need not. Those who possess these, will not lack the rest. Would all were such. Would all who have taken the vows of this high value of the order of the flow of the instrument is complete,—and what is the music of the spheres, but the concert of ten thousand flying orbs, each 'sing-ing, as it shines,' its part in the harmonious strain. So let each heart be right, and there remains no need to purify organizations or redom such. That all who have taken the vows of this high value of the strain all our ministers are not such is obvious; and it is to be feared that we do not strive to become such.

At another time, we may notice some reasons why the ministers of Christ should be of this description.

ELIJAH. no organization, for in the church has originated all the church h nated all true reform, and in every holy enterprise her sons have been most valiant.

or entire overlooking of the true element of darkness covered the people.' Society was beform,—that every reform must be begun, burdened with accumulated ills, the very carried on, and completed by the truth. Truth fountains of peace and prosperity corrupted fountains of peace and prosperity corrupted, and every form of evil reigned that hell could hatch or a perverted intellect invent. Surveign controller of the whole,—acknowledging no superior but God; the reformer is but her. servant, the 'fellow helper to the truth;' his plans must be formed from it, by its teachings his plans and purposes laid, and his actions directed.

The adaptation of this element to the work of reform, is evident from the nature and qualities of truth mostly for no principle can impart an influence discordant with its own nature, nor communicate a quality which it of the work, every where using the same of the world, every where using the same does not first possess.

truth is reality, accordance with all that is, all truth, Christ the model reformer; his re has been or shall be, embracing every depart- form embraces all others, as it makes proment of thought and observation. Science is but a province of truth's unbounded dominothers must. ion; art's perfection is conformity to her laws, Let then but the power and effort of th and the purity of literature an adoption of her sentiments. Here dwells justice, equity knows no other sway, imagination may not legitimately transcend her bounds, and the and wide over the world extend the sway of proudest efforts of philosophy and sublimest truth, the reign of peace. achievements of mind, have only disclosed and illustrated some of her fundamental principles. Truth then is unchanging amid the objects of time, of intrinsic worth in itself, and giving real value to all things

ness, embracing sentiments broad as immensity, its minuteness, threading every vein of human interest, its harmony, so perfect that

right and wrong to final destiny, and takes energy and industry to do anything else! cognizance of every shade of guilt. But up-on every feature of truth, this will of God known by the little regard which he manifests,

constituted laws of the human mind.

Publishers, WM. S. DAMRELL, HENRY UPHAM.

Every useful reform involves two essential all parts of the system. How many, too, Every useful reform involves two essential elements, a right principle to animate and a sound judgment to guide. Tried by this test many reforms of the day seem to have twith one misfortune. Good in themmet with one misfortune. Good in themselves and the object they propose, they have fallen into evil hands. So close is the consultant of t

prise receives its impress rather from the moral character of its agents, than from the abideal grandeur, and while their steed, unused stract principles on which it is avowedly to etherial roads, and unaccustomed to celesased.

That the advocates of these reforms are, in the main, well meaning, we cheerfully admit: left, we hear at every turn the exulting bray,

As proof the soundness of our theory w cite one Reformer and his reformation. These facts evince a too faint conception,

These facts evince a too faint conception,

These facts evince a too faint conception,

The entire everlooking of the true element of Error had brooded long over the earth, 'gross

oes not first possess.

The first and most essential attribute of The gospel is the sum and substance

### Working Ministers.

Such men we have. Would there were more of them. They give efficiency to what-Other qualities of truth are; first its rast- ever they give their efforts. Such cannot refrom ten thousand echoing voices not a jar-to spend in useless pursuits or idle conversaring note is heard, and finally its omnipotence, tion. Even their recreations are turned to chaining every intelligence to the throne of God, and mind universal to its own unbending laws, claiming to be the only antagonist rest. But alas, how many must leave the of error, conservative in influence and healthy is completed! How many flocks are ne-Truth performs its work in subserviency to glected, and left to complain and famish, the will of God. The will of Jehovah is supreme. Nature's realm obeys its mandates; to something besides his work! How many in obedience to it planets roll in their orbits, such commence some good service, and then systems revolve and worlds their circuits run. become weary and abandon it! How many, And thus likewise in the moral world, this who have talents, and the education, and the will is equally dominant, binds all to the time, never do anything except the common same omnipotence, establishes the relation of duties of a pastor, because they have not the

stands confessed,-holds sway in every part in his labors, for personal considerations. of its dominion. Truth is its instrument, the Are we to wonder that ministers are affected medium of its manifestation, whose legit- by the love of fame, of ease, of power, and imate influence, therefore, is to inspire an ac- even of wealth? Are they not men? Do knowledgment of the divine supremacy, and they not mingle with men who are subjects honor of its glorious and benign influence. such affections can never move a working New York. Truth regards also in its operations the minister. And that pastor will falter in his work, if he do not abandon it altogether, into So common have intrigue, trick and soph- whose heart any one of these passions steals. istry become in working upon the mass for The work of Christ does not present facilities the promotion of reform, that instead of sup- for the gratification of such desires. The posing with the Lystrians that the gods have work of Christ, we say. For undoubtedly

Their own safety was forgotten in their anxiety to render relief, or to manifest their sympathy for their dying Saviour.

So the inimister who is truly devoted to the work of the ministry, will seldom be affected by considerations of personal interest. Long and severely will be suffer a neglect of these on the part of his people, before glect of these on the part of his people, before he will speak. Necessity alone will compel toil on in obscurity and alone, because he vanity than of the Christian graces. Among loves the work, and finds in it his joy and re- the inhabitants of the place, however, ar ward. Alas, rare virtues!

working ministers. We might enlarge, but are most numerous. The Baptists have need not. Those who possess these, will not pleasant little house of worship, and a go lack the rest. Would all were such. Would minister, but their number is small. Ther all who have taken the vows of this high is no especial religious interest here, nor, as calling would strive to become such. That I can learn, in any of the adjacent towns.

### Western New York.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR. How true it is, Messrs. Editors, in the lan guage of the bard of Avon, from whom I parted an hour since, that

The music of an August eve Unlocks the fount of pensive thought, And breathes of beauty taking leave, In tones with melting sweetness fraught; and such music I hear to-night. While Far in the mossy forest, stirred By the low winds, are voices heard Consorting with the gloom; They tell of Summer on the wane, And flowers that thirst for dew in vain Around her opening tomb.

the spirit of melancholy comes stealing, with which has followed the devoted labors of invelvet tread, up the secret avenues of the dividuals, the Convention voied, that the fuiry is near us, until we feel her not bream dissolved; and that the second and the Association, be on our very cheek. Unconsciously we find nual meeting be united into one. The Coned thought, and sad funereal glooms envelop church in Ware Village, on the third Tues-

us like a cloud of death-vapor, while voices day in June, 1848.

from the grave of the past haunt us with a The greatest harmony prevailed through nusic plaintive as a strain that has been ban- the entire session. The churches composing ished from heaven, and is mourning over its this body, are coming up nobly to the work own sad exiled state. Such is the potency of evangelizing the world. They have conof the faintest breath that whispers of Au- tributed during the past year, more than a numn's approach and Nature's decay. The hundred dollars over and above the contribu laugh dies away half-born on the lips of tions of the preceding year. mirth; the arms of buoyant youth are sud- Brother Morton presented the claims denly folded, and meek-eyed meditation involuntarily lays her soft hand in ours, and, Fittz spoke in behalf of Domestic Missions.

'the mattock and the shroud,
The deep, dank vault, the darkness and the worm,' pictures which she presents, and derive from heaven. Let the prayer of all be, like that benevolent objects of the day. of the poet first quoted, (Hosmer,)

When ends the Summer of my days, O may thy lilies, Peace, remain,

grant daughters of that gentle angel will be gious prosperity .-- Com. with us, even through all the pensive autumn of life, and to the very grave.

But I sat down merely to speak of this lively place, and a few things associated What kind of men are these, think you therewith, for possibly some of your New reader? Are they men out of which minis England readers may not have heard of the ters are made? Are they those who are the famous Springs at Avon, Livingston county. Aarons and Hurs of ministers? These may State and at the South, at least. Indeed, minister men. Mine are those who have looking over the Register of mine host Com- much to do with ministerial affairs. They stock, whose house is number one of the five settle, or remove ministers at their pleasure hotels in the place, I find the names of indi- That is, they would do it, if they had the viduals hailing from almost every State in power. They always seem to get scent of a beneficial in cutaneous and many other dis- in his place, before the people know anysecure to the infinite Author of all good the of some one of these ruling passions? Yet loveliest and most healthy places in Western the street, and thus he addresseth you:- 'I

come down to us, we might almost auspect that another and darker or of beings had come up, and to use the cant phrase of the another and darker or of beings had come up, and to use the cant phrase of the phrase of the cant phrase of the cant

It begins at the fountain of the evil to be removed. Men have been slow to learn and too great for acknowledge that the source of all evil and crime is the depravity of the heart. Many forgetting that out of it are the issues of life, have applied their cold theories to the heard, while at every breath of the correct course the act of the extra the system. How many, too, have set up a filtering apparatus upon some stream of vice, attempted to purify society as such, that is, to raform its outward organizations, earling more naucous the efficiency of the send forth each its peculiar taint, rendering sill more naucous the efficiency of the send forth each its peculiar taint, rendering sill more naucous the efficiency of the send forth each its peculiar taint, rendering sill more naucous the efficiency of the send forth each its peculiar taint, rendering sill more naucous the efficiency of the difficulty. Now is the time for them their stored, naused to cherial roads, and unaccusomed to clearly and their spirits are burdened with the send forth each its peculiar taint, rendering sill more naucous the efficiency of the difficulty. Now is the time for them to the send forth each its peculiar taint, rendering sill more naucous the efficiency of the difficulty. Now is the time for the them there is the difficulty. Now is the time for the other than the difficulty of the mass in the send of the send forth each its peculiar taint, rendering sill more naucous the efficiency of the difficulty. Now is the time for the other than the difficulty of the mass in the send of the send forth each its peculiar taint, rendering sill more naucous the efficiency of the difficulty. Now is the time for the other than the difficulty of the send forth each its peculiar taint, rendering sill more naucous the efficiency of the difficulty. Now is the time for the other than the difficulty of the send than the difficulty of the send to the send to

Here, as at watering-places generally him. And he will endure neglect, and will there is more display of fashion, levity and found many worthy members of society These are some of the characteristics of The Methodists and Episcopalians, I believe,

Yours, with high regard, J. C.

### For the Christian Reflector Sturbridge Association.

Belchertown, Aug. 27, 1847. MESSES. EDITORS,---I have just attended he Sturbridge Association, which met at Belchertown, August 25th and 26th. The Association was organized by the choice of Bro. Joseph Hodge, of East Brookfield, Moderator, and Bro. Amory Gale, of Ware Village, Clerk. The introductory sermon was preached by Bro. Church of Wales, from Heb. 7:25. Bro. Parker, of Connecticut, preached in the afternoon, and Bro. C. Morton, Agent of the Home Missionary Society, on Thursday afternoon. On Wednesday evening, the Sabbath School Convention, which, in years past, has been connected with the Association, held its annual meeting .-After reports from the schools represented followed by spirited addresses, showing the Why it is I know not, but at this season kind of teachers we need, and the success ourselves in the presence chamber of widow-

lemn tone, talks of blight and One of the Secretaries of the Missionar Union was also present. Their remarks were cordially responded to. The average Happy is he who can gaze on the solemn system is taking well with the churches. They are disposed to support the important the view a consolation sweetened by Divine interests of the State Convention. Resolulove and strengthened by an abiding hope in tions were passed in favor of the various

Considering that several of these churches are just struggling into permanent existence, -building meeting houses, &c., we are con and properly spending that summer, the fra- strained to believe they are in a state of reli-

Minister Men. I say famous, for they really are so in this be considered as such, but they are not my the Union. The Springs, which are two in minister's removal, even, sometimes, before number, are sulphureous, and have excellent he himself is aware of a serious thought medicinal qualities, their waters being highly upon the subject. They will settle another eases; and they are located in one of the thing of it. One of these men meets you in hear that your minister talks of leaving you? Avon is twenty miles south of Rochester; 'Not so, I think,' say you. 'Well, he ought and the West Village, which is one mile to leave; he is doing you no good. I hear from the Springs, is situated on elevated that he does not visit.' Perhaps you say grounds, one mile east of the Genesee river, that you would rather have him in his study, overlooking the broad and beautiful valley of than to be gadding all the time. 'But I tell that stream. In richness and fertility, there you, brother, you need a man that can knock

wind, filling all the place.

Such is the contrariety of the natural heart to holiness, its deaduess to all that is good, that it bringeth forth thorns and briars, until breathed upon by a divine influence. The human mind is naturally a congenial soil for sin. The luxuriant growth of iniquity shoots up in every place, and mere moral suasion will not prevent the evil. Even those who have been renewed, and planted in the vineyard of the Lord, will bring no good fruit to maturity, unless the Spirit help their infirmities. Under a sense of her dependence, the church is represented as calling, "Awake, O north wind, come, thou south, blow upon my garden, that the spices thereof may flow out." As though she were to say, Attend, thou blessed Spirit, give ear to our cry, come with all thy quickening powers, convince us of sin, humble us into repentance, kindle within us a glowing, ardeut affection for the Savior, let our languid desires be raised, our hopes strengthened,—let our whole souls be engaged in admiring and adoring God and the Lamb,—let all the christian graces abound in us, and our powers be wholly engaged in honoring and pleasing the Lord. The influences she seeks are choice as the sacred perfume, reviving as life from the dead. She calls to the north wind, though sharp and unpleasant. She invokes the convincing and humbling powers for the Snivil. She crist to the north wind, though sharp and unpleasant.

Power.

Truest power is not noisy and storm-footed. Its going forth is deep as the centre and high as the eternal stars. It never roars and first, nor smites blindly and madly. In man its first element is rest, the calm peace and central repose of a nature that has found its sphere, where without jar or check, it will fulfil its orbit silently, itself unmoved by the din of crashing hindrances through which the advancing soul wheels to its perfectness. Its fittest types are not trumpet and thunder, and the roar of cataracts. It requires these to make the vulgar conscious of its presence, for their earthly senses must be carried by storm, before they feel the conquering grandeur overcoming them.

A continent is riven with world-deafening trash, but a sphere, and a universe of spheres are whirled silently, with unimaginable light, through the great pulses of the Infinitude. Heaven, hushed as with intense are whirled silently, with unimaginable hought, with great stars drifting through its noiseless deep, is a nobler type of power than all the thunders that have made our lowsky quiver with their groons. What is Niagara, with its bubble greatness, and ear-stunning plunge?

Power's noisier revelations belong to the senses, but its deep and mute evangel is of the heart and soul. The first makes the heroisms of the passions, the last the unconquerable endurance of the spirit. The strength of revolution is frenzied and half weakness, it raves because it is not deeply confiduat, and dashes on to drown in din and confusion, what a calm hour would betray of its shallowness. By thought on thought in silent growth, the strength of the soul is gathered, and the wisde of God is silence. If ye know that ye are strong, ye will be calm, and he is weak indeed, who cannot conquerative and the visition and be durn, the grant that term the soul with fretful striving to pluck it off.—Charter Ohle, the Charter the soul with fretful striving to pluck it off.—Charter Ohle, the Charter Chel.

ye know that ye are strong, ye will be calm, and he is weak indeed, who cannot conquer correction and be dumb ing silently like a ripe fruit from the sprin, rather that tear the soul with fretful striving to pluck it off.—Charter Oak.

The Influences of the Holy Spirit.

There is one passage of scripture which appears to claim the particular attention of the church at the present time. It is that prayer of the Lord's heritage, found in the Song of Solomon, "Awake, O north wind, and come, thou south; and blow upon my garden, that the spices thereof may flow out. Let my Beloved come into his garden, and eat of his pleasant fruits." The church is here personified, and represented as desiring the benign influences of the wind to prepare for the presence and enjoyment of Christ. The wind has various metaphorical significations in the sacred writings. Thus it is said, "Ephraim feedeth on the wind." He indulged vain hopes and confidence. The same expression is used to denote all kinds of temptations and disasters. "The rain descended, the floods came and the winds are expressed by a dry, or a full wind. But the term is also applied to the reviving, quickening influences of the Holy Spirit. Like the wind, they are powerful and unperceived, except in their effects. The extraordinary effects of the Spirit, on the day of Pentecost, were like the rushing of a mighty wind, filling all the place.

Such is the contrariety of the natural heart to holiness, its deaduess to all that is good, that it bringeth forth thorns and briars, until the proper in the contrariety of the natural heart to holiness, its deaduess to all that is good, the term is also applied to the reviving quickening influences of the Spirit, on the day of Pentecost, were like the rushing of a mighty wind, filling all the pl

eager for trade, except on the Middle Niger, above Iddah, where they look like Arab, are more civilized, and congregate in towns so large that one town was estimated to contain 20,000 souls. These are prejadiced against strangers from the west by stories of Arab dealers from across the continent, who are anxious to monopolize the trade.

The requisites for a successful commerce in these regions are, iron steamers of com-

in these regions are, iron steamers of com-paratively light draught and great engine power, hardy and discreet officers, trading managers of great tact, and crews mostly of African blood.

African blood.

Ivory, vegetable tallow, peppers, indigo, cotton wool, palm oil, a sort of caravances or baricot beans, dye woods, timber woods, skins, and a great variety of produce that is but slightly known, invite the trade.

### The Spoils of War.

In old times there was something deemed worth fighting for, besides country and glory. A writer, noticing Prescott's account of the enormous body, obtained by the Spaniards under Pizarro, gives the following interesting

A writer, noticing Prescott's account of the enermous booty obtained by the Spaniards under Pizarro, gives the follows. Interesting facts.

The Inca Atahuallpa agreed to pay, as the price of his liberty, as much gold as would fill the room in which he was confined, to the height of nine feet, the room being seventeen feet in width and twenty-two feet long.

Though the gold came in with quite as much rapidity as could have been expected, the Spaniards became impatient, and before the stipulated amount was received, that on hand was seized, melted down and cast into bars, and divided among the freebooters. It amounted to one million thres hundred and thirty-nine pesse de oro. A press de oro is equal to three dollars and seven cents of our money; and the commercial value of amoney was almost four times as great at the time this immense spoliation was committed as it now is. The historian puts the value of a pesse de oro at eleven dollars sixty-seven cents; so that the Spaniards received of the linea, what was equal to little less than spirizan millions of Dollars! One hardly condescends to notice the paltry sum of fifty thousand marks of silver which accompanied this heap of gold.

Mr. Prescott is right, we suppose, in saying that this was the largest booty ever obtained by so small an army; but it shrinks to nothing in comparison with the sums obtained at various times by larger armies. As an instance, take the value of the plunder which was acquired by Nadir Shah, when, about a century aince, he invaded Hindostan, and defeated the Mogul. At a moderate calculation, Nadir seized money, jewels and other articles, of the value of five hundred millions of dollars, and his soldiers carried away nearly half as much more. Of the enormous sum seized by the Shah himself, and appropriated to his own use, almost one-third was in coined money; about the same amount was in jewels, and the bulk of the remainder in plate, thrones, jeweled weapons, utensils, dec. Among the thrones was one called the peacock throne, which was mad as to make it resemble an enormous peacock, in shape, and to a considerable extent in colors. The linea's throne could have been nothing compared with it. It is a singular fact, that when Nadir was assassinated, some years after his Indian expedition, this valuable work of art disappeared, and has never since been heard of. It was known to have been among was probably for a compared to the soldiery in the confusion that ensued.

by the Spanner the sum obtained of the Inca by the Spa was the sum obtained of the Inca larger, had they had the pattern and much short time before dividing it. Indians were on the way to the prison of the momarch, with large amounts of gold in their possession, is obedience to his command; but when they received the intelligence of his death, they all stopped at once, according to respectable writers, and otherwise disposed of the treasures in their hands. The tradition is that they were buried, and it is said the places in which they are hidden are now known to the Indians, the secret having been handed down from father to son. A common belief exists that the revealing of these treasures would be followed by some awful calamity. Many anecdotes relating to this hidden wealth are told; and as may be easily supposed, Peru has many treasure-seekers, whose (in most cases) profites pursuits are stimulated by an occasional success. Some years previous to the overthrow pursuits are stimulated by an occasional suc-cess. Some years previous to the overthrow of the Spanish dominion in Peru, a treasure of the value of five millions of dollars was found in the rains of an old Indian city, near Trux-illo. So grateful was the government for this involuntary gift from the old subjects of the Incas, that the Indians of the districts in which it was found, their descendants, were the Incas, that the Indians of the districts in which it was found, their descendants, were forever exempted from taxation. The Indians called this treasure the peje chico, that is, 'the little fish.' The peje grande, or 'the great fish.' has thus far defied the utmost exertions of the Kiddices of Peru. The Indians are said to cherish the hope of seeing a monarch of their own race once more on the throne of Peru, when the place of 'the great fish' will be made known, and the places of hidden treasures generally,—and not till then,—a determination equivalent to their burial until doomsday.

### How to Make Money.

Don't be startled! We have no rule by which all can make money. If we had, we know several gentlemen who would try their hands at it. But we mean how some people

hands at it. But we mean how some people make money.

Some time since—not very long—a man very plainly dressed, with rough looks, and rather unpromising in the fashionable line, and not exactly indicative of a man of wealth, walked into the office of Mr. Belmont, agent of the Rothschilds, in New York. He was a stranger, and the broker raised his eyes inquiringly, as much as to say, what business had he?

Sir." said the stranger, "can you drawa.

duringly, and the stranger, "can you drawa Bill of Exchange on Berlin or Amsterdam for sixty thousand dollars?"

Mr. Belmont, supposing the man wanted it for some broker who had sent him, said —
"Yes, I can draw you such a bill, but who wants it?"

"I should like to get it on reasonable

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years before, to try his fortune; that the mak years before, to try his fortune; that the man-ing of Lucifer Matches was then just begun, and that, foreseeing they would come into general use, he immediately commenced the manufacture of matches, and by taking the tide in its flow, had in less than ten years made more than sixty thousand dollars, and was now returning to his native country to ras now returning to

enjoy it!
This is an example of accumulating prop erty, not so much by industry, as by sagacity and a little help from fortune.

### THE REFLECTOR

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1847

### What should Distinguish Baptists?

It is obvious that every denomi Christians must have certain characteristic features,-certain marks that separate and distinguish it from others. We have been accustomed to think, that of no persuasion of believers is this truer than of Baptists.

We intend not, by the foregoing, to convict ourselves either of vanity, arrogant assump tion, or sectarian bigotry. We would not, of course, overlook, in glancing at the peculiarities of our denomination, a steadfast cleaving to the ordinances and the faith which, we conceive, 'were once delivered to the saints.' A rising to vindicate the primitive simplicity and purity of these ordinances gave us originally our distinctive name and being. With the open Word of God before them, and called to give a reason, as they believed, for the hope that was in them, certain Christians, centuries ago, felt that they could follow enlightened conscience as the polar star of duty, only as they planted their feet on what is now the Baptist platform. They believed, and therefore spoke out, and clave to their convictions. The majority of the them wrong or pertinacious, but an honest sincerity has never been denied them.

But the distinguishing element of the Bap tist faith goes back of the ordinance which, in its mode and subjects alike, it vindicates from conceived wrong. It begins with this claim: the Bible, and the Bible alone, is a full and sufficient directory in whatever pertains to re ligious belief and practice. This principle being settled, nothing remains but for the obedient inquirer after the mind of the Holy One, to ascertain simply what the Bible does teach. Having determined this, his cours of duty is made plain,-radiant with the sunlight of heaven. For certain guidance, for infallible authority, he wants no other aid. With the oracles of God in his hand, and the spirit of obedience in his soul, he is assured that if he come not to the knowledge of ' the truth as it is in Jesus,' it is vain for a mortal to make the attempt.

So long as this element of the Baptist

faith is preserved in its integrity, is it gloriously distinguishing. It extends in its ramifications to all the theory and practice of the Christian's life. An open Bible, understood and interpreted by enlightened reason, followed, in whatever it enjoins, by an illumined and pure conscience,-what is there not in this to give substantial power to principle and impart a holy influence to the life?

It is obvious that this element of our faith will distinguish us in other things than the ordinances. As it will make us unswerving obeying the dictates of duty in respect to which God in his Word and providence urges upon the consideration and obedience of the believer. Baptists thus are seen to be true to what first of all distinguishes there true to the light of conscience and of the Bible. Here is their glory and their defence. We tremble when we see them, in a way that has been the sad bane of too many religionists, depending upon deceptive expedients,upon the glitter of wealth, the pomp of learning, or the finesse of the men of this generacome all the go ood which God by his provi dence as well as his word confers upon us, -the gifts of learning, of wealth and genius all consecrated to sacred ends, and laid upon his altar. But these at best are but collate rals, but adjuncts. They are not 'our glory, nor the 'crown of our rejoicing.' We welcome them to a place that is subordinate, but never to one that is supreme.

Our framework as a denomination may continue, but Ichabod is written upon us whenever we openly or virtually, at once or by degrees, depart from this our distinguishing basis. We may still have 'a name t live,' but in all that has given glory to our by-gone history we shall be 'dead.' All the less

sons of the past furnish an ad monition of the danger that ever menaces all with which man has to do. They make us dread his impress. They show us that his is too often a work and a policy alien, as they prove, to holiness and to God. . How easily thus may the salt lose its savor, becoming, from an element whose leading mission it is to preserve and to purify, 'fit for nothing.' The seven churches of Asia Minor required less than a century from the time of their first planting and first baptism, to attain a character against which the Son of God, in awful splendor and majesty, came forth to witness. Processes had been bleaching out their distinctive character, and eating out their piety, until one was ready to be rea second was dead, a third was lukewarm, while all had ' left their first love.'

The limits of the present article compel us to defer an expansion of views on the present topic to a future number.

### Rev. Mr. Sawtell's Letters.

The Rov. Mr. Sawtell's Letters, touching slave, recently circulated in the New York Observer

It is in this manner that the advance of anti-slavery feeling is to receive a check! The aim of these letters of Mr. Sawtell, is as. However seemingly candid, they will, and must be deemed apologetic. They may be compared to ingenious pleas for ex-tensive distillery establishments, because they give poor men employment.

the channels through which they reach the public, is to pour rebuke and visit weakness upon anti-slavery. Papers that never pubsisters. These are already occupied by seving the public of the saints of God will be gospel, and the eminent advantages which it has conferred. 3. Prayer of Recognition, by Rev. Z. The many prayer-meetings were delighted the paster, by Rev. Francis smith, whose address the public of the paster. lish any emphatic reprobation of the horrible eral of the family. Outside of this is a small system which they extenuate, quickly seize white wooden fence, and then a road to drive system which they extenuate, quickly seize upon these and parade them before the public, as undoubted gems of candor and truth. Can the free people of the North be again eter, and one foot and a half thick, then the that bear with the effective force of truth this inscription against slavery? Why should not the word of God, in respect to this system, as all other systems of wickedness, be quick and powerful. tems of wickedness, 'be quick and powerful, dividing asunder soul and spirit, the joints, Over this is a wreath of laurels, enclosing a and marrow,' until it become dead and ex- piano, a harp, and a scroll of music. Then tinct? Muffle not the truth, and such will comes the cornice above, one foot thick. On

### be its speedy work.

Louisville Examiner, says:-

'We have pushed this question of slavery too far.

It ought never to have been touched; it was safe under the constitution; but a mad ambition called spirits from the vasty deep and they have come. Car. we allay them? Can we stay the rolling tide which is setting so strong against us? Can we us? The thing they have come do what we have done? I love Mr. Calboun; I setting so strong against us? Can we they have come to setting so strong against us? Can we use the setting so strong against us? Can we use the setting so strong against us? Can we use the setting so strong against us? Can we use the setting so strong against us? Can we use the setting so strong against us? Can we use the setting so strong against us? Can we use the setting so strong against us? Can we use the setting so strong against us? Can we use the setting so strong against us? Can we use the setting so strong against us? Can we use the setting so strong against us? Can we use the setting so strong against us? Can we use the setting so strong against us? Can we use the setting so strong against us? Can we use the setting so strong against us? Can we use the setting so strong against us? Can we use the setting so strong against use? Can we use the setting so strong against use th

Ultraism of the South.

that there are other men in the land besides some, but it is poetry, a sacred hymn to oththe abolitionists, who are chargeable with ers. The nature of Coleman seems a reali-'excess and ultraism.' But we had not sup- zation of the splendid conception of Pythagoposed that a friend of slavery would select the ras, when he imagined the spheres, as God's making so emphatic a charge against Mr. soul responded to every breath of melody,—a Calhoun. We had regarded his position as the most distinguished civilian of the South grace. and defender of slavery, as exempting him | The State Agricultural Fair is to be here nex in the view of all its supporters, from the re- week. The grounds selected, lie up back of

are prepared to welcome. He is manly, un- up for their various purposes of show.

have been touched,' is one characteristically help one to get rid of money, this is one of significant. It is a declaration worthy of the most systematic and generous. Liberal Rome, the abodes of tyrants or the inquisi- perquisites are expected tion. 'Why not touch slavery? Is it not Though you pay high, it's all nothing, ur invulnerable, so that even the spear of Ithu- less you fee the servants, to and from the riel could do it no harm!

If invulnerable to assault, it can be more with brooms, &c., &c. than 'touched' without injury. If otherwise, as the writer intimates, it is but needful to 'touch' the system, and the result will prove 'fatal.'

The contact of truth with error, of justice with iniquity, must thus ever be.

### Correspondence from Saratoga.

Moral and social influences of the place.—Surroundi Country.—Coleman's Monument.—State Agricultural yet all found a hearty welcome are maptest Fair.—Expenses at Saratoga. Springs, Sept. 8, 1847. church in America. They date their organ-

MESSES. EDITORS,-Although the habits ization as far back as 1638. and condition of a tourist (while journeying, at least,) are not at all favorable acceptant pormed composition, or richness of thought, a line written, currente calamo, often has the value of freshness, and the vivacity of feeting against the value of freshness, and the vivacity of feeting against the value of freshness, and the vivacity of feeting against the value of the val pressions are often incorrect, and are to be even an analysis of the sermon, but simply ough acquaintance with what foreign tourists might have been expected from its gifted auhas been their great fault-the occasion of do much good. We are, it is true, to receive and wel- their errors. After a short residence here, a there is between what this place might be, dence, Moderator; Rev. J. P. Tustin and H. and what it is. True this might be said of H. Brown, Clerks. The letters from the any place, but emphatically of this. The churches, most of which were short, and to hills and dales, turbaned with such glorious spirit; eight of which communicated the clouds, the woods, so still, so green,—the pleasing intelligence of precious revivals pleasant walks from every side of the village- having been enjoyed during the associational and sincerity of rural worship-the softening the Lippitt and Phænix and the Natick influence of absence from home, and its in- churches in Warwick, and the first and secvigorating power upon the affections, these, ond churches in South Kingston; and it was hallowed for its moral effects, as it is benefi- months, the revival has continued with the cial to the body or the health. But bowling church at Natick, and is still progressing. allies, by the score almost-shooting gal- Four churches were received into the Assoleries- billiard saloons-cards - alcohol- ciation, viz., the Smith's Hill and Ninth Bapsmoking-the circus-trotting matches- tist churches, Providence, Central church Sabbath breaking, &c. &c., are a sad draw- Newport, and the Warwick and East Greenback upon one's enjoyment. Twice yester- wich Baptist churches; making the whole day morning was divine service in the Bap- number of churches connected with the Astist house entirely arrested by the noise of sociation, thirty-six. The number of addipassing cars. There, too, are among the vis- tions by baptism reported during the past itants here, the 'American egg hatching ma- year, was two hundred and sixteen. Total chine'-'Sutton 'steers'-'the granite ox'- increase, ninety-three. Phæbus, thought I, what is a 'granite ox'-an Rev. Dr. Wayland, by request of the As

> Nothing engaged my heart more than Wednesday evening, when letters from the Coleman's monument-that lovely son of different schools were read, in connection genius. I know not who conceived it, but with one from Assam, and a short note from thanks to Flannelly for the execution. It is one of the scholars in that school; and adjust such a poetic, beautiful thing as ought dresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Colburn, to stand over the dust of Coleman. Allow a Crowell and Wayland, exciting a deep interrough outline of it. It is located in the South, est in a large and attentive congregation. and highest part of the Cemetery, in the midst The afternoon of Thursday was spent in of trees of yellow and white pine, some of devotional services, which were peculiarly which stand within the enclosures. It is interesting, and the many who had been peroctagonal--20 feet high-- of Italian marble, mitted to participate in the delightful services

The design of these letters, as is evident from side of this a grated walk. Then a rim of first-born, the hour of separation will never showing very clearly, the paramount claims of the ing of the Mississippi, Virginia, and North Carolina of the ing of the Mississippi, Virginia, and North Carolina of the ing of the Mississippi, Virginia, and North Carolina of the ing of the Mississippi, Virginia, and North Carolina of the ing of the Mississippi, Virginia, and North Carolina of the ing of the Mississippi, Virginia, and North Carolina of the ing of the Mississippi, Virginia, and North Carolina of the ing of the Mississippi, Virginia, and North Carolina of the ing of the Mississippi, Virginia, and North Carolina of the ing of the Mississippi, Virginia, and North Carolina of the ing of the Mississippi, Virginia, and North Carolina of the ing of the Mississippi, Virginia, and North Carolina of the ing of the Mississippi, Virginia, and North Carolina of the ing of the Mississippi, Virginia, and North Carolina of the ing of the Mississippi, Virginia, and North Carolina of the ing of the Mississippi, Virginia, and North Carolina of the ing of the Mississippi, Virginia, and North Carolina of the ing lured by them into a supine contemplation of sun base six inches thick--next the sub-American slavery? The organs of Mr. base one foot and a quarter thick--then the Sawtell appear to hope so. Will those same pedestal five feet high. On this is a shield journals publish, with equal avidity, articles carved in relief (as are all its parts,) with

the front is a sprig, two rose-buds, and a rose in full bloom, with a broken stem, indicative of his death. Besides this, there are four busts, and emblems between them. The first A Southerner, writing to the editor of the bust is the head of Michael Angelo, representing sculpture and painting; next, a lovefemale head, representing religion, (a do what we have done? I love Mr. Calhon; I would die for him; but for the South he has played a most hazardous, and for the Union, a most dangerous game. His one idea has been to perpetuate slavery—a moral impossibility—and in doing it, he has increased anti-slavery feeling at the South, both by his excess and ultraism, and by the despotism of public opinion so created, and given it fire and fame at the North till it waves over the Free States, licking up, with its forky tongue, all parties as food on which to feed. Total, fatal, has been his course to the South, though well meant and honest.' caught on and lodged a little way from the It seems, then, a Southerner being judge, top. I know not but this may be tedious to columns of a public journal as the medium of great lyre, attuned to his praise. His whole

The view of all its supporters, from the proach that is here heaped upon him.

We concede that there is much in Mr. acres. It is already enclosed by a high board Calhoun's position and influence which we fence, and the various parts inside are fitting disguised, and rather covets than shrinks great crowd is anticipated. Just now the from discussion. Of this the proposal to place is not crowded, though multitudes are start a paper at Washington in advocacy of going and coming. I should think one hun-Southern institutions, is proof.

The declaration of the above writer that slavery is a question that 'ought never to house yesterday, (Sabbath.) Of all places to cars, at the table, at your dormitory, the boys

Yours, fraternally,

### Warren Association.

The eightieth anniversary of the Warre Baptist Association, was held with the Firs Baptist church in Newport, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 8th and 9th of September. The delegation from the churches and corresponding associations were large, and

of first impressions. I am aware such im- hate you,' &c. We will not pretend to give received with caution. The want of a thor- remark, it was just such a production as have written about us, with a few exceptions, thor. It was a good sermon, calculated to

The Association was organized in the us man deeply feels what a difference choice of Rev. J. N. Granger, of Provibeautiful surrounding country, scolloped into the point, were characterized by a Christian the waters from the springs-the simplicity year; the most extensive of which was with things, might make this place as pleasing to hear that through the summer

ox from Swanzy, N. H.,-the Shaker dan- sociation, presented a communication on cers'-Edson, 'the living skeleton,' and so on, the responsibilities of the churches with refor they are more than I can remember, with spect to the ordination of ministers,' a copy nothing to do, these things become the spirit of which was requested for insertion in the of the times. The refined pleasures which Minutes. It is indeed a valuable document, the natural scenery, retirement, and quiet and I trust will meet with a much wider offer, are too pure, too serene to stand much circulation than the Minutes of the Warren chance for reception. Of the places here, Association will admit; as it will, I trust, Schuvlerville, twelve miles out, and on the with the exception of one or two short par Hudson, the reputed place of Gen. Burgoyne's agraphs, meet with the universal approbation

surrender after the Battle of Bemis Heights, of the Baptist denomination. Saratoga Lake, and the Cemetery, interest- The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Sabbath School Association was held or

The many prayer-meetings were delightful and interesting, and the conference on the evening of Thursday was peculiarly solton the church was delivered by Rev. Alva Woods, feast. It was delightful to witness the harfeast. It was delightful to witness the harmony which characterized all the proceedings of the meeting; and with such union of sympathy pervading all hearts, the language of West versions and with such union of sympathy pervading all hearts, the language of West versions with the control of Watts was peculiarly appropriate—

Blest he the tie that binds Our hearts in Christian love; The fellowship of kindred minds Is like to that above.

nal design, viz .:- The union and communion among themselves-maintaining more effectually the order and faith once delivered to the saints-giving advice in case of doubts, and help in distress-being more able to pro mote the good of the cause. By adhering to this course, it is believed much more good is pressed from a contemplation of what he observes effected, and the church with whom the As-

The next session of this body is to be held with the Lippitt and Phænix Baptist church, J. Chaplin, alternate. Rev. Z. Bradford, sion of writer of Cimular Letter. NewportWelli. 10, 1847. E. K. F.

### Missionary Intelligence.

From the Baptist Missionary Magazine for September, we gather the following interesting items be sent to —. It would be very gratifying to me sionary intelligence:

Mr. Uphain has compiled a hymn-book of between two and three hundred hymns, which has been printed. The work had often been called for, and was much needed.

A Specimen of the Right Spirit.

We sometimes hear complaints that almost imply that we are expected to be infallible in the conducting of the journal that we aim, according to the best of our ability, to make the faithful servant of God and his cause. Occasionally in all our relations, we meet with individuals more given to looking after flaws that after what is deserving of approval. We received, during the last week, an expression from a man of bigh station in our Zion and in the walks of science, which breathes so much the largeness of a Christian, truth loving, philosophic mind, that we have been previously a tention. Our position is an interesting one, both in its topographical and its military relations. Our camp is situated on a vast plain, which slopes of from the mountains on the left hand as you proceed from Salullo to San Luis and Mexico. This plain itself is a smooth sod, with abundant springs at its foot, but wholly without trees. Occurse we have a hot sun by day, but with fresh breezes, which the supplement of the surface of the Salullo to San Luis and Mexico. This plain itself is a smooth sod, with abundant springs at its foot, but wholly without trees. Occurse we have a hot sun by day, but with fresh breezes, which blow almost constantly find the probability of the surface of the Salullo to San Luis and Mexico. This plain itself is a smooth sod, with abundant springs at its foot, but wholly without trees. Occurse we have a hot sun by day, but with fresh breezes, which blow almost constantly from the mountains on the left hand as you proceed to salullo.

octagonal—20 feet high— of Italian marble, highly polished—weighs 1600 pounds, and cost the same number of dollars. The ground is laid out in a circular form, 126 feet, and has two enclosures. The inner is an iron fence 60 feet in circumference. Next out-

pieces by the choir, whose excellent performance was highly creditable both to themselves and their accomplished leader. The meeting-house was One peculiarity of this Association is the dismission of all subjects foreign to its origicasion will not soon be forgotten, and that the ser-vices of the evening will be productive of great

### Correspondence from Ohio.

The writer of the following letter is evidently in from his standpoint. sociation is held, more essentially benefitted. levolence has coupled itself with too many of the reformatory movements. The same spirit, we have been told, that here finds a retreat and a home in in Warwick. Rev. J. N. Sykes is appointed to preach the introductory sermon; Rev. A. diversion, in many of the churches. The expresour brother in reference to the course and spirit of this journal, is the more grateful as coming from a far off ' retired and quiet retreat,' where, if in any circumstances, one can form a judgment free from vitiating biases.

MESSRS. EDITORS,-The enclosed two dollars to see your paper have a wider circulation in our Baptism—Burman Church Re-organized.—Dr. Judson writes from Rangoon, March 28th,—'I have just returned from baptizing a Burman convert, in the same tank of water where I baptized the first Burman convert, Moung Nau, twenty-eight years ago. It is now twenty-five years since I administered baptism in Rangoon, the few converts that have been made during that period, being generally baptized by the native pastor. My time has been mostly spent in Maulmain, where having been in strumental, with others, of raising up a few Burmase and Karen churches, I have left them, since my return from America, in the care of my dear and excellent missionary brethren, and am now making a small attempt once more in Burmah Proper.

pression from a man of high station in our Zion and in the walks of science, which breathes so much the largeness of a Christian truth loving, philosophic mind, that we herewith give it. Let those prone to indulge in occasional animadversions upon our course, but cherish the same spirit, and neither we nor true nobility of character can it this respect ask for more. 'I trust,' says our highly respected friend, 'that you are accomplishing much good by your labors. With now and then an exception, I go along with you in your views. But whether I go along with you or dissent, I am always gratified to listen to the expression of sincere and well intended arguments upon the great moral and religious questions which are fitly occupying the attention of the public.'

Recognition of the 9th Baptist Church

IN PROVIDENCE.

On Sabbath evening, Aug. 28, were observed, at the meeting-house on Federal Hill, so called, in the westerly part of the eity of Providence, R. I., the public services connected with the recognition of the Ninth Baptist church. The following is the early of expression to the Sintan Augustian and the public services connected with the recognition of the Ninth Baptist church. The following is the color of expression of a color of the specific of the struggle occurred, the public services connected with the recognition of the Ninth Baptist church. The following is the color of expression to the forts, and nothing comes or goes

ceived by the Caledonia from unquestionable sources, If It gratifies us to learn that the Library of

I say nothing as to the prospects of continued law nothing as to the prospects of continued pensation to the owner.

In the negotiation with the colonists which pre-

### Saco River Association, Maine.

Saco. Sept. 3, 1847. sixth anniversary. It met in Buxton, a fine, agri-cultural town, lying eleven miles north of Saco, and comprises seventoen churches located in the eastern part of York Co. L. S. Tripp, of Livingston, was elected Moderator, and N. M. Williams, of Saco, Clerk. The whole number added to the

ing the Baptists of this great state in other particular confined to the New England States, now average harmonious, efficient body. Bro. Farquharson ad dressed us on behalf of the American and Foreign Capt. Allen, of Tennessee, who had the misforence of the confined to the New England States, now average about one per day.' dressed us on behalf of the American and Foreign Bible Society. Through Bro. F's instrumentality, the churches of Maine are beginning to do nobly for the Bible cause. Bro. J. Wilson addressed us on behalf of the Missionary Union. All these brethren were cordially welcomed, and the objects brethren were cordially welcomed, and the objects with the second are taking, we trust, a deeper the second are taking, we trust, a deeper the second are second are taking. which they pleas are taking, we true, a desper-hold of our affections, and exciting a more fervent spirit of prayer. The Association adjourned to hold of our affections, and exenting a more restable price of prayer. The Association adjourned to meet next year with the Kennebunk and Lyman Macon and it is the intention of the Managers to commence and it is the intention o

### 'Working Ministers.'

mind yearing from America, the leave of my dear many many streets from America, the leave of my dear many many streets from America, the leave of my dear many many streets from America, the leave of my dear many many streets from America, the leave of my dear many many streets from America, the leave of my dear many many streets from America, the leave of my dear many many streets from America, the leave of my dear many many streets from America, the leave of my dear many streets from America, the leave of my dear many streets, and my dear many streets from the leave of my dear many streets, and my dear many streets from the leave of my dear many streets and the many stree

ziness is one of the besetting sins of the ministher applied to ministers, or Christians gener-

### 'Working Ministers.'

a communication of your paper of last week, the above caption, is to be found the follow-mence: 'I sincerely believe that laziness is

In a communication of your paper of last week, in the communication of your paper of last week, in the communication of your paper of last week, in the communication of your paper of last week, in the conviction of the besetting ains of our ministers.' This is a grave charge, and one which should not be passed by unnoticed.

In the few remarks which I may make upon it, I would speak, not as one who may seem unduly sensitive upon this point, fearing lest his own craft is in danger—but as one who believes that that one sentence has done a grievous wrong to a class of men who, of all, the least descree the appellation, lazy. Whether the author of that article is a minimister or a layman, I know not. If he is the former, I must be allowed to question the extensiveness of his knowledge of the habits of Baptist ministers, especially of those who reside in New England. If he is the latter, I must be allowed to say, that, in yown humble opinion, he is not the man who is qualified to render such a verdict. We think he has transcended the limits of his station. But whether a minister or a private member of the church, I would, in all kindoeses, ask him, if there are not 'hard speeches' enough heaped upon the ministry from sources, where nothing better is expected, without coming from the bosom of the church itself? Does it not look like a stab from a member of our own household, not maliciously given, to be sure, but unthinkingly. I fear, bro. Editor, that the conviction of the authon, so decidedly expressed in his communication, will greedily be seized upon by the enemics of the church as a wespon to be employed to her burst. the conviction of the author, so decidedly expressed in his communication, will greedily be seized upon by the enemies of the church as a wespon to be employed to be able to the church as a wespon to inhurch. See the church of the church is a wespon to the employed to be the church as a wespon to be employed to be the church as a wespon to the church as a wespon to the employed to be the church as a wespon to th

upon by the enemies of the church as a weapone to be employed to her hurt.

In closing this brief notice, I would propose to the brother, who penned the sentence now referred to, this simple question: With how many ministers of our own denomination are you acquainted? and of this number how many in your estimation are you acquainted? from his former connection with the New England deserve to be called lazy?

Z.

IMPORTANT ABOLITION MOVEMENT.—Letters re-

sons in servitude in his dominions on the 28th of July last, and remaining so on the 28th of July, 1850, shall then be absolutely free, without com-

peace or war, as speculations would be idle, where you will have certain knowledge of the course of things, by way of Vera Cruz, before this can reach alternative of three years with a compensation of \$ 60 per head for each slave, or twelve years with

out any compensation, and they chose the latter.

Denmark has three small islands in the West Indies, viz., St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John's. Mexses. Eurrors,-This body has just held its St. Croix contains about 30,000 slaves. St. The-

### New Hampshire Correspondence,

MESSES. EDITORS,-Truly this is an age of inof Saco, Clerk. The whole number added to the Association by baptism, is six; total of the Association, 1093; less by 29 than last year, and less by 133 than when it was organized. Two or three of the churches reported that they had been favored with a little reviving influence. Only three of the churches have postors living among them. Only four have preaching all the time. Four who have pastors have preaching but half the time. Some of the churches are too feeble to employ a stated ministry, while others are ready to settle pastors when tever they can be obtained. ever they can be obtained.

This session was exceedingly harmonious. Not

The editor of the Gazette, who resides in their This session was exceedingly harmonious. Not a discordant word was heard. It is believed that even more may justly be said. It was a season of some penitence in view of the past, and of some fervent prayer that God would make both ministers and private members more holy, and crown the new Associational year with the trophies of sovereign grace.

A sermon was preached each half day and evening. Bro. Nott addressed us on behalf of the Maine Baptist Missionary Society, a body which we trust, is destined to become the means of uniting the Baptists of this great State in one active, harmonious, efficient body. Bro. Farduharson ad harmonious, efficient body. Bro. Farduharson ad about one per day.

operations as soon as sufficient funds can be obwhere it intersects with the Boston, Concord an

We regret to learn that the burning of the try,' does not appear to us more objectionable Baptist meeting-house at Danvers Neck, including than to say 'a want of zeal is one of the deficiencies of the ministry.' No one, we presume, the society, no insurance having been effected on it will question the truth of the latter assertion, for the last two years. The house was built in 1829, and had recently been painted, and its interior neatly fitted and furnished. We hope this example of neglect in obtaining insurance will operate as a sufficient incitement to other societies in like masner exposed, to remain so no longer

VERMONT ELECTION .- The election in Vermont,

the leading conductor of the Allia Visiter.

says the Bee, announce that on the 29th of July last, the King of Denmark issued a decree declaring that all persons who should thereafter be born in his the library of the late Hos. John Pickering.

the origin chiefly for an edition remember tions of le the classic of Rome, over the of the Ap KENDE Greek lan ranged a tion of the

capacity o

8. C. Gri

Dento in the sto-tively mod There is a templation ance with sacred stu-hardly me in our Se interest is other plac What a p

the Holy been prep conful att commend class, the markably The maps sheets, as are so full

I. The II. The HL Ca

## THE CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

SARATGE A ASSOCIATION.—The forty-third annus Saratge A Association.—The forty-third annus Saratge A Sasociation.—The forty-third annus sale of this body, was held with the First
step A Sasociation.—The steamers Petrita and Scorpion were immediately despatched to reinforce those in possession of
the place.

There is still much sickness in the commodore's
to be place.

There is still much sickness in the commodore's
for some time collecting them. troductory sermon from Acts 9: 31. Rev. J. Goadby was chosen Moderator es, 29; ordained ministers, 20; licentiates, 3; to- ries, Mr. D. has the same maps on a smaller scale, tal of members, 3,056.

Worcester, N. Y., Association.—The seven-man & Co., Boston. teenth annual session of this body was held at Maryland, Otsego Co., N. Y. on Wednesday and Thursday, July 7th and 8th, 1847. The introductory 10; present number 1106. The circular fitly discusses the theme of the apostolic injunction, be fill-

hitherto had a large majority in favor of the meas- has appeared. ure; but the minority, though small, was turbulent, and had contrived to hinder the consummation of

eisive step has been taken to effect emancipation.

Death of Rev. Isaac Taylon Histon.—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 29th ultimo, says:

'Among the deaths from yellow fever, we are Among the deams from years to the reverend gentleman pamphlet with this somewhat novel title, has been sent us by L. Colby & Co., and is sold by Gould,

and beloved in all these important fields of labor, he is widely and justly lamented.

consequent injustice of the war that is now waging against Mexico, may be inferred in some degree, filled with choice articles. from the following :- 'I do not think,' says Waddy ompson, that the Mexican men have much more strength than our women. They are generally of diminutive stature, and wholly unaccustomed to la-bor or exercise of any sort. What must be the s inequality between a corps of American cavalry and an equal number of Mexicans? The American corps, from the superior size of their horses, would cover twice as much ground, and the obstruction offered by the Mexicans on their small looks like good news from Mexico. The news ap-

ociety of New York—salary \$7000 per annum.

we say, too, 'first be sure you are right, and then go

gather

, and al du-

, which n more W.

of the

### Literary Notices.

Lincoln's Livy.—Prof. J. L. Lincoln, of Brown
University, has completed his selections from the
five first books of Livy, including the twenty first
and second books entire. These he has accompanied with copious English notes, which are highly
learned and explanatory, alike useful and interesting to him who studies the great Roman historian in
the original. The writer has compiled his work
chiefly from the text of Alshefski, and has given us
an edition of Livy surpassing any other that we
remember to have seen. Our Colleges and institutions of learning will of course avail themselves of
the classical advantages of such a work. The plan
of Rome, and a map of the passage of Hanniba
over the Alps, imparts additional attraction and value to the volume, which is executed in the best style
of the Appletons. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.

Kendrick, in his ardent study and admiration of the
Greek language, has given us in this handsome little
preparation, altogether a new idea. He has ar
ranged a series of elementary exercises in Greek
so simplified and made easy, as to bring the acquisition of the first rudiments of the language within the
capacity of young children. The book will attract
the study of the Sacred Scriptures, is comparain the study of the Sacred Scriptures, is comparaing the text percatage.

The seare the great facts, which, nor on the
five hands of the price of the text of the same completed in the stand extended one Poun, turned at and arrived at Tacurbaya.

As soon as the news was hen panie of the and out to attack the Americans are disconst to the same fate. After some
fate and were completely routed. Next came Santa Anna, with another division which shared the same fate. After some
fate disconter and were completely routed. Next came Santa Anna, with another division which shared the same fate. After some
fate disconter of references are fate. After some
fate lates, which, no dea to the following translation of the fate under the following translation of the same news are soon a

Dunyon's Scapture Mars.—The use of maps in the study of the Sacred Scriptures, is comparatively modern, and has never yet been suitably valued. There is so much of locality presented for our contemplates in the Bible, as to render an acquaintance with ing segoraphy of great importance or contemplates in the Bible, as to render an acquaintance with ing segoraphy of great importance with as soon loss. He himself was wounded in water of students and an or spring the render of the New York of the sacred students. Such an understanding is a meane hardly more of intellectual han of sprintual between the winter, and by a lance in the temple, from which in our Scripture examinations. With what local interest is Simi, Calvary, Olivet, Getherman, and other places mentioned in the Scripture, clothed. What a panorum of such and the Scripture, clothed. What a panorum of such and the scripture is a small party of gorellia, reducing house in Fortland at the Corn crop is considered very good. Farmers there are now, and a two divides the constant of the Holy Land. These maps of Mr. Dunton the command terriby was been prepared by one who has given great and successful attention to their preparation. We hear of the command terriby are as follows:—

The maps are six in number, montred on two large and asserted them to the Sunday school, the Bible class, the private student, and the finally, and the successful attention to their preparation. We hear of the command terriby are as follows:—

The maps are six in number, montred on two large and asserted themself to save the same as follows:—

The hourse-great dy one who has given great and successful attention to their preparation. We hear of the private student, and the finally, as of the map and the same and well assisted them to the successful attention to their preparation. We hear of the private students, and the finally, as of the map and the same as follows:—

The hourse-great dy one who has given great and successful attention to their preparation. We hear of the meaning the s DUNTON'S SCRIPTURE MAPS.—The use of maps The following paragraphs are taken from the

Mr. Dunton has availed himself of the latest re en Moderator, and Z. Richards, searches, particularly those of Robinson, Smith, Clerk. A. Peck, Treasurer. Number of church- Olin, Durbin, &c. Besides the Sunday School sefor families, and pastors' studies, at three dollars.

-New England S. S. Union, and Binney, Othe-

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY has issued a se ries of interesting and valuable tracts, very handsermon was preached by Rev. W. Covey, from 2d Corinthians 6: 1; after which Rev. R. F. Parshall Cornthians 6: 1; after which Rev. R. F. Parshall was appointed moderator, and Rev. H. A. Smith, Clerk. Number of churches 14; ordained ministers, 10: present number 1106. The circular filly discount of Poor Joseph, by Rev. Dr. Calamy.—28 Corn-

this richly laden periodical, which in miscellaneous reading, competes with any similar publication.— Register states, upon information derived from Capt.

The last number, besides lighter articles, has two clark, of brig Romp, which has arrived at Salem spirited and able ones from the North British Reng sailed Aug. 5th-that great view, one of which is devoted to a consideration of excitement prevailed there in reference to the question of abolishing slavery, which has been in agitation for some years. The Colonial Council has

CHRISTIAN REVIEW.—The September number the measure. The most intelligent planters favored with which Mr. Heath has favored us, contains a the measure. The most intelligent planters favored emancipation.

Meanwhile new laws have been passed by the French chambers, modifying servitude; and the feeling in favor of emancipation has greatly increased; so that at the election for a new Council on the Subh July, the friends of the measure succeeded in electing a board unanimously on their side. The next advices, therefore, will probably be that a decisive step has been taken to effect emancipation. ty in Matters of Faith. VIII. Can War, under any circumstances, be justified on the principles of

PEDOBAPTISTS, NOT OPEN COMMUNIONISTS .- A Baptist denomination, and was eminent for his piety and usefulness.\* Set us by L. Colby & Co., and is sold by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. It is 'a defence of restricted dusculness.'
We have been promised, from one well qualified to give it a fuller sketch of the largested subject of the Stanton Street Baptist Church, New York, to give it, a fuller sketch of the lamented subject of and author of 'Reasons for becoming a Baptist.' notice. Mr. Hinton was a brother of Rev. We are unable to see but that Bro. R. in this, as John Howard Hinton, of London, and a nephew of in his former treatise, makes clear his position, an John Howard Hinton, or London, and a nepnew of the celebrated Isaac Taylor, author of the Natural History of Enthusiasm, and other distinguished works. He was settled some years since at Chicago, removed thence to St. Louis, and thence to invidiously, been heaped upon them. The spirit of the discussion is fraternal.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The September m er, received through Messrs. Saxton & Kelt, has a MEXICANS AND AMERICANS .- The inequality and fine engraving of the Gipsey mother, continue

### General Intelligence.

### Important from Mexico.

It is with great pleasure, says the Traveller and scrawny ponies, would scarcery one say noth-horses to stumble in riding over them, to say noth-ing of the greater inequality of the men themselves; five to one at least in individual combats, and more ican Congress upon the propositions to which they have at last consented to listen, for an adjustment of existing difficulties. We ardently hope that this Public Opinion is Tennesser.—The Ohio press makes the following statement:

'We have ourselves heard Senator Jarnagan declare repeatedly, that 'If the abstract question were submitted to the people of Tennessee to-morrow, three-fifths of them would vote for the abolition of slavery.'

'We understand, says the Post, that Rev.

Mr. Huntington, of the South Congregational Society, has received a call from the Rev. Dr. Dewey's Sesiety of New York—salary \$ 7000 per annum.

Sesiety of New York—salary \$ 7000 per annum.

"The Mexicans have been brought to terms—

Society of New York—saiary \$7000 per annum. This is the third call he has received from that society.

The Mexican Congress has been convoked to take into consideration Mr. Trist's propositions. "The Mexican Congress has been convoked to take into consideration Mr. Trist's propositions. "The news was received in Vera Cruz on the evening of the 26th ult., by an express courier from plied by Rev. Mr. Pyper, of Pontiac."

On the 20th, two brigades, commanded by Generals Valencia and Santa Anna, went out to attack the passengers of the Admiral at Portland, was copied verbatim from the Boston Courier, a paper of well known veracity. In the matter of creating mediess and unjust suspicions against a neighbor, is asked for a suspension of hostilities, and offerthis, asked for a suspension of hostilities, and offer-

A correspondence of the New York Express, dated Petersburg, Va., Monday noon, says:—Advices had been received from Vera Cruz to August 27th, covering later accounts from the interior, and representing that Gen. Scott was in the Capital, after having lost 1500 men: the loss on the part of the Mexicans being 6,000! Such is the rumor, as it reaches us, at the hour of our going to nress. A correspondence of the New York Express,

with fresh troops, and rallied, but were completely routed at every point, and at last fled into the city, and begged for quarter.

Patrick Dorety, who fell upon the railroad track, at Royburg, and was run over, died from the effects of his wounds. and begged for quarter.

The Worcester Agricultural Exhibition will take place on Thursday, the 23d instant. The Address unedget, and after the battle, the words of the dead will be delivered by the Hon. David Henshaw. ting off supplies or robbing the population.

aqueduct, and after the battle, thousands of the dead and dying were found there. Gen. Scott ordered an immediate surrender of arms, and gave the soldiery permission to retire from the city.

The roads leading from the city to Gaudaloupe,

and other towns, were crowded with men, women and other towns, were crowded with men, women and children, retiring to the mountains. The greatest confusion and distress prevailed among them.

The Indians are said to have been killing a great many Mexicans in Yucatan.

In this city, by Rev. Dr. Stow, Edward D. G. Palmer, M. D., to Miss Cecilia Losica Gale, of Somerville; Mr. Francis B. Cobb to Miss Helen E., daughter of Capt. John F. Bowers.

In Charlestown, Sept. 8, by Rev. Wm. Stow, Heary Howe, Esq., to Miss Frances A. Tuttle, both of New Haves.

YUCATAN.—The insurrection in Yucatan is said to have been among the Indians—the design having been to slaughter all the white inhabitants. The plot, which is said to have been organized seventeen years, was partially executed before it discovered. At Tepic, and one or two other places, all the white and mulatto people, men, women, and children, are reported to have been massacred.—The Yucatecos are said to have united in pursuing the Indians and in avonging the murders; and the insurrection had been effectually subdued.

Foundling.—A foundling in a basket was found near the house of Mr. John Reed in Cambridge, and sent to the almshouse, notwithstanding the accompanying note requesting the family to adopt it and call it William.

The Battalion of Georgia Horse.—The

adopt it and call it William.

THE BATTALION OF GEORGIA HORSE.—The Columbus Times of the 31st ult. states, that this corps is more than full. Five companies were called for. Six having reported and rendezvoused at Columbus, an application to the war department to receive the sixth was made and has been successful.

In Rumay, N. H., by Rev. P. Bond, Mr. John S. Carrier, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., to Miss Maria L. Merrill, of Boston.

In Gumerick, Me., by Rev. P. Bond, Mr. John S. Carrier, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., to Miss Maria L. Merrill, of Boston.

In Gumerick, Me., by Rev. P. Bond, Mr. John S. Carrier, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., to Miss Maria L. Merrill, of Boston.

rui.

FATAL Accidents.—Joseph Jackman, a fireman attached to the New Haven train upon the Worcester Railroad, fell from his place on Friday evening, near Framingham, and the engine and cars passed over him, crushing him to death. Two men were killed and one severely wounded recently by the falling in of a bank of earth at Shrewsbury, Vt., where they were at work upon the Rutland Railroad.

Dearth of Bowdoinham, to Miss Sarah C. Libby, of L. Liby, of L. Liby,

Railroad.

DEATH AT NEW ORLEANS.—Among the recent deaths at New Orleans is that of Mr. Merrill, a teacher in the public schools of the 2d municipality and son of Rev. Mr. Merrill, and been married but a short time, and his widow is in a most sad and wretched state of mind. She seems more like a statue of marble than a livelenge.

PLUBALITY OF W.

THE NEXT U. S. HOUSE OF KEPRESENTA-TIVES.—The Washington Union a ums up the re-sult of the late elections, 95 democrats, 109 whigs, 1 nativist, 2 independent; add Rhode Island to this, and it makes 96 democrats, 109 whigs. The states yet to elect, if no change occur, will give 17 demo-crats and 3 whigs. Total result, 113 democrats to 112 whigs, 1 nativist (same as whig,) and 2 inde-pendent.

There is still much sickness in the commodore's little squadron, but it remains at its post, prepared to suffer more and longer. Suffering, however, has become so common, that no one of the army or nave, thinks of uttering a complaint.

When the poor fellows grow utterly unable to move or feel, they are sent home, which, if they do not die on the way, they reach in a condition incapable of enjoyment for the few years their ruined systems consent to hold life.

Boa Constructor.—Mr. Laggon, the proprietor of the boa constructor, was hadly bitten by the eighteen foot reptile at Providence. The small one time collecting them.

Boa Constructor.—Mr. Laggon, the proprietor of the boa constructor, was hadly bitten by the eighteen foot reptile at Providence. The small one time collecting them.

pable of enjoyment for the few years their ruined systems consent to hold life.

Late and Very Important from Mexico.

A correspondence of the New York Express

the Mexicans being 0,000: Such is the future, as it reaches us, at the hour of our going to press.

It is said that General Scott fought the enemy two days, driving them before him some distance.

They were reinforced twice during the engagement

They were reinforced twice during the engagement of the control of the con

A remnant of the Mexican army fled to the mountain, which it is said, would organize into guerilla bands, to operate wherever a chance occurs for cut-

BLUBALITY OF WIVES.—A man named William Howard Mitchel was, on Wednesday, arrested at Philadelphia, and in default of bail in \$1000 on each of the four charges of seduction, abduction, bigamy, and selling lottery policies, was committed to prison for trial. He appears to be the husband of two wives now living in Philadelphia, and within the last week seduced and abducted from her home, a girl of sixteen, named Sarah Ann Parkhill.

RISE OF REAL ESTATE IN BOSTON.—The following, says the Courier, is a striking instance of the rise in, value of real estate in this city:—In December, 1818, a tract of flats at the foot of Popla of the results of the street by 146 feet deep, was sold for \$200. In 1825, to the same premises (a small lot being reserved) brought \$1.500. 1972 the center, 1972 the same premises (a small lot being reserved) brought.

In Cambridgeport, Aug. 28, Mrs Margery, wife of Mr. \$1.500. 1972 the center, and the contract of the same premises (a small to being reserved) brought.

has retired from the editable into coassideration Mr. Trist propositions. We into coassideration Mr. Trist propositions of present supports. The next day the finite of the propositions of present supports. And then go most proposition of propositions against a neighbor.

Notices.

Not

'In you celestial world she wakes, A spotless angel fair; On her clear vision glory breaks!' No sin, no death is there.

No pain is there! hushed be the mean That tells of sufferings deep; 'She sings a seraph round the throne,' On earth no more to weep.

HONORARY DEGREE.—The honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, at the late annual Commencement of the Missouri State University.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIPE IN SEABROOK, N. H. —A gentleman, asyst the Journal, who last evening received a private letter from Seabrook, informs us that a fire occurred in that town Tuesday night, the 7th inst., which entirely destroyed the dwelling house and furniture of Major Samuel George, a here of the revolution, and of the battle of Bunke Hill. His house-keeper, Mrs. Jane Dow, perished in the flames, and her bones were subsequently found among the ruins. While the house was burning, she was seen outside, but is supposed to have re-entered, for the purpose of securing her money and valuable papers. It was with much difficulty that Major George was taken out of have re-entered, for the purpose of securing her money and valuable papers. It was with much difficulty that Major George was taken out of the building in season to preserve his life, he being quite infirm.

Serious Accident.—About 11 o'clock, says the Journal, Thursday forenoon, James Dasey, a hold carrier in the employ of Messrs. Denois, a bod carrier in the employ of Messrs. Denois delay for the companion of his youth, to whom he was united sixty-nine years, still survive of the Lord by the source of the companion of his youth, to whom he was united sixty-nine years, still survive in the microsciple. The will of the Lord bedoe, and it ought to be. The companion of his youth, to whom he was united sixty-nine years, still survive in the microsciple. The will of the Lord bedoe, and it ought to be. The companion of his youth, to whom he was united sixty-nine years, still survive in the employ of Messrs. Denois A. Scholer, Park, T. The os. Base and the control of the lord by the source in the employ of Messrs. Denois A. Scholer, Park, T. The os. Base and the control of the lord by the source of the large through in the care of the control of the lord by the control of the lord to the large through th

world holds out to allore youthful minds, had drawn him from the path of duty. But "He who tempers the wind it the shorn hands," was not unmindful of him dear youth, has forgave his sins, and finally released him from all sin and suffering, and received him into heaven, where, to use own words, "They rest not day and night," but continually craime find!

praise God.'
Farewell, dear boy. Though thy heart hath ceased a beat, our memory warmly treasures yet thy sweet counte mance, and we hope again to meet thee in that world where

[Editors in Vermont please copy.]

### Special Notices. The Taunton Association

Will hold its next session in Taunton, commercing on the last Wednesday in September, (29th inst.) Bro. R. Bab-cock is the first preacher; Bro. H. C. Counbs, his alternate. N. Attleboro', Sept. 8, 1847.

Vermont Baptist Association. Ruthard, VI., Sept. 9, 1847.

The Pastoral Union

Connected with the Salem Bagtist Association, will meet on Tuesday, 21st inst., (day preceding the meeting of the Association,) in the vestry of the Second Baptist church, Salem, at ball-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Essay will be read by Rev. Win. Lamson, of Glociester. The sermon will be preached in the evening by Rev. Jusiah Keely, of Wenham.

T. D. Arderson, Sec.

Taunton Bap, Association. The next session of this body will be held with the Taun on Green Baptist church, commencing on Wednesday, the 29th of the present month, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sept. 1, 1847. R. Morry, Clerk.

The Wendall Baptist Association, The Wendail Baptist Association,
Will hold its next aniversary with the Baptist church
in Warwick, on Wednesday, the 221 day of September,
commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.
The Wendail Baptist Sabbath School Convention will
hold its amiversary on Tuesday, the 21st, commencing at
1, P. M.

B. NEWTOS, of the Asso.

Woodstock Baptist Association.

Dedication.

The new Baptist meeting house in Springfield, will be dedicated to the service of God, on the 221 of Sept., at 2, P. M. Sermon by Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., of Boston. Ministering and other beathere, are invited to attend.

Springfield, Sept. 1, 1847. M. G. CLARKE, Pastor.

The next anniversary of this Association will be held with the Second Baptist church in Salem, on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 22 and 23, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

follows:—
MILFORD, at New Soston, 4th Wednesday in Sept.
PORTSWOTH, at Portsmouth, Let Wednesday in Oct.
The State Convention is to meet at Brentwood, 3d Tueday in October, together with the Pastoral Associatio Education Society, Anti-Slavery Society, &c.

Removals. 03 Rev. Joseph Hodges, Jr., having accepted of an invitation to become the pastor of the Baptist church in Brookfield, wishes communications to him to be directed to East Brookfield.

Go-Rev. Perley Work, late of East Lansing, N. Y., has removed to Sheboygan, Wisconsin. His friends and cor-respondents will please address accordingly.

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A wast treasery of pleasant reading, which we commend to all families.—[M. N. Observer.

One of the most charming books that has fallen under our notice for a long time. Indeed, we feel that we must bid it a cortial weckome.—[Ch. World, Boston.

It is an admirable complication, distinguished by the good tarte which has been aboven in all the publications of the Messar. Chambers.—[M. N. Commercial.

Numbers I and 2 are now ready, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by GOULD, KENDALLA & LINCOLN.

New Series of Picture Books.

THE American Sorday School Union have published a Law and beautiful series of six picture books, called Law 18 THE NORTHER, consisting of Sports of Children by Lund and Water, The Kind Sister, The Naudickly Boy Plantshed, The Three Dangetons Steps, Out Door Plays, and Pair Play.

These attractive books are prepared on fise paper, with large colored engravings; and stories in rhyme, with clear, bold type, are prefixed to those illustrations; altogether forming a very acceptable procent for little chil Irea. Price, twelve and a half cents cach.

For sale at the Depository, 5 Corubill, Boston, 87—2 WM, B, TAPPAN, Agest.

### Just Published.

THE PIEDMONTESE ENVOY; or, the Men, Man-ners and Religion of the 'Commonwealth,' A Tale. By Protheria S. Goas, (now Mrs. Rossee Elton;) price, §1,90. Published by L. COLBY & CO., 37—3t. L22 Nassas street, N. Y.

### Improvement in Stoves. THE AIR TIGHT MADEIRA PARLOR STOVE.

The Sabbath School Convention

Connected with the Milford Baptist Association, will hold its annual meeting on Toesday, Sept. 21, at 19 o'clock, A. M., at New Boston, N. H. the day preceding the sitting of the Milford Association, will please notice the fifth article in the Constitution published in last year's Minutes, and report agreeably to it.

North Dunbarton, N. H., Aug. 30, 1847.

Dedication.

The new Boston.

A R LOR STOVE,

PATENTED, OCTOBER, 1845.

Py means of the improvements combined in this stove, contact with the fire, by which many desirable advantages are secured. The heat is no longer vident, but so mild last two circulate throughout every part of the room; the day the story of the Alliford Association, will please notice the fifth article in the Constitution published in last year's Minutes, and report agreeably to it.

Sec'y of Convention.

Dedication.

Dedication. being totally consumed with the smoke and dust arising from combistion, which are the grounds on which the particular of the proposed—and which has been fully attained—is to consume the smoke, dust, and all noxions gases, thereby increasing the heat, while greatly diminishing the consumption of fise—to diffuse a gentle and equal degree of warmth throughout the upstrument—to obtain from the consumption of cast the mild and temperate atmosphere produced by a wood fire, add an expand free from from vitrification of the coal, and the consequent barning out of the cylinder or fire-not.

by a wood fire, and an equal free-fon from virtheaton of the coal, and the coasequent burning out of the cylinder or fire-post.

During damp or chilly murnings and evenings, a very small quantity of fied used in this stove will be found to change the atmosphere throughout the reose; while at the same time it is capable of producing during the most server cold weather an agreeable summer atmosphere to the extent of the apartment, and it will be no easy matter to decide which part of the room is warmers, so equable is the heat. The fire is kindled with ease, requires but little tending, and if properly looked to, will not go out from week to week. A moment's attention on going to bed ensures a bright fire in the morning. From one to one and a half tons of coal is sufficient to keep it in operation during the winter season. Furchasees are respectibly invited to call and examine for themselves, at Nos. 19 & 20 Nostru MARKET STREET, where can also be found an atmesive associated of COOKING, PARLOR and OFFICESTOVES, of the most approved patterns in use. assortment or continued approved patterns in use .

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### The American Air-Tight COOKING STOVE!

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Hot Air Ventilating Furnace.

NEW and important method of Huating and Ventilating, Dwellinge, Charches, School Humans, Hospital, Stores, &c., Chilona's Patent, 1887. Genthame who have stabled the science of Heating and Ventilating, and all others in want of a superior Furnace, upon invited to examine this valuable arrangement; which in achiev-the-laged by all that have examined it, to be the most important invention, known. Many year's experience in invention, manufacturing, and parting into use, his well-known Furnace, which has been to extensively introduced and andreired, has given him an opportunity, by carefully observing the operation of Furnaces, to detect objections and make many improvements. And having seen the injurious effects of a day, hards burst air, coming from a RD to T 2007, and the loss of heat for the want of a unitable relating meface, has in-heated him to remedy these objections, and at great expense and care, has just completed for nine of a Furnace which will supersede all other plans of busing buildings. By this method, the air to be heated never counts in contact with ALD HOT 1808, but produces a heating buildings. By this ALD HOT 1808, but produces a heating buildings. By this report of the contraction of the first order of the contraction of the first of the batter of the contraction of the response of the plant of the p

### Briggs' Patent Extension DINING TABLES.

ful Centre or Sain Faine, which, and able into an extension of any desirable length, and by converted back into a Centre or Side Table a sirable diminutive size. Ware Rooms,

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he subscriber has invented a Table Sofa, poculiarly
ted to Steamboats, Packets, &c., which can be trans
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Will Soon Close.

DAINTED ON THREE MILES of Carrass, subhisting a view of country 1290 miles in length, extending from the meanth of the Missouri river to the city of New Orleans, and reaching over ten degrees of institute.

Admission 50 cts.; chickes leff price.

The Panorana will communication at 75 o'check practice.

THIRTY QUARTER CASKS OF THIS ARTICLE JUST RECEIVED

PIERCE'S PATENT—FIVE SIZES—FOR COAL OR WOOD.

HOUSEKEEPERS, he were naid examine this experior is TOVE, which has won the admiration of serveral thousand housekeepers the past, meaner. In has more real and useful improvements than all others combined, The fire-brick oven top has prevent to be of great value in absorbing the steam, and catasing the heard to view and bake light, (equal to the house brick oven.) The brick in fitued to be more derable than the iron top. It also equalizes the heart atmand the oven, and a much more even bake is produced in this store, than any other shore known. It has a most perfect arrangement for Reasting in framt. The summer arrangement for Realing in framt. The summer produced in this store, than any other shore known, it has not to fill up with ashes. It is comprising to see how small an amount of fired it requires to perform so great a variety of cooking. Its inviting appearance, substantial construction, and general good questions, have set it forth to be THE STOVE FOR THE PROPIES:

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Important to Teachers

child.

The Second Book, or Leavitt's Easy Leavens, is a work which has been so universally approved by the best teachers in New England for 20 years past, that no farther recommendation is needed. This is solventuitably the same work, with a new Introduction. In its external appearance, however, it is very unlike its preduceasors. The present edition is printed from new type, on superfor paper, and is elegantly and substantially housed in embosed morococo, with cloth sides and gilt title, and is a volume of 190 pages, 1800.

Largest Painting in the World,

BANVARD'S MAMMOTH PANORAMA MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

cisely.

Afternoon Exhibitions on Wednesdays and Staturdays, at 3 o'clock. For the Communion. PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE.

THISTY QUARTERS (PERCEVEED.

JUST RECEVEED.

THIS wise ten been analyzed by Prof. Hayes, and preneomond free from hundry or apicity, and we confidently
recommend it to be pure and generics.

The opered wire, with expected core, solutes this wise for
us abread, has rescenceded to prescring an article equal, if
not supering, to any we have laid; and it is free from all
formentation.

The demand for this pure wise, for convenient man, in
constantly increasing in all the New England Baston.

We add one of the many certificates we have received
in regard to it:—

Buton, May 23, 1864.

DEAN firs,—The charch in Bubbwin Place having used
the wire, in the Contention of the view, solution has been encreasinged by the Her. Dr. Woods and others, I am
happy to names you that I fully concern in their retorm
mentation. The article is so enteredy simple and delicate, as therefore the man to be ingerious to the most amongstiting the use of steaded, assesses to be apprehensive of any imjurious inflament.

We also Brow.

Mr. John Gethard.

Mr. JOHN GILBERT.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by JOHN GILBERT,
JB., & CO., 165 Transat, owner of Bounfield Breat.
35--15:

### The Samily Circle.

### For the Christian Reflector.

The Hand of Providence.

There is a kind, mysterious Hand That sways our destinies, And touches with a magic wand Each moment as it flies. There is a limit to our joy, A measure for our woes, And neither bliss without alloy,

The world, with its enticing toys, Would steal away all higher joys, And every thought allure. But joys, and aims, and hopes of earth, ish, and fade, and die And on each thing of mortal birth

Anon kind Providence bestows Anon kind Frozience bestors

Earth's sweet variety,

And pows through every rill that flows,

A full satiety.

But off the fountain is dried up Which else had poured out joy, Or sorrow mingles with the cup Its bitter, base alloy.

The drink which comfort lends to-day, As joy the banquet cheers, o-morrow may be drained away In sorrow's bitter tears; But, borne in vapor to the skies,
As threatening clouds shall ope,
Again those tears may greet the eyes,
Crowned with the bow of hope. The thread of life, however long,

If spun amid the gay,
Or gathered into flowers and song,
Unblest will pass away;
But, woven into duty's chain, Each passing moment bri Its tribute to the heart again

### The Sand-hillers.

We find in the Winyaw Intelligencer, published at Georgetown, South Carolina, the

llowing notice:
The poor laborers on Black River, and in the poor laborers on Diack Kiver, and in that neighborhood, are in a state of starvation, many of them being without corn or meal, and none of them having meat. The occasion calls for the aid of the charitable. and efforts will be made to obtain relief for

Who are these 'poor laborers?'

There is a class of poor whites in the Carolinas, and most of the Southern States, peculiar in character, and unknown generally to the country. They are called Sand-hillers. They are so called because they cluster together in the poorest regions, and there live by hunting, fishing, raising a little stock, making tar and charcoal, and attending to poultry.

fifty can read or write, and what is worse, they change not, as time winnows down the old, and supplies their places with the young. old, and supplies their places with the young. As is the sire, so is the son. And these Sand-hillers are as peculiar in dress and looks, as they are in character. You know them whenever you see them. They are marked in any crowd. Dressed always in the plainest homespun, home-made and widely cut, often without shoes, but when using them, wearing the coarsest kind, with slouched hats of cheanest texture, having no blooded hats of cheanest texture. ed hats of cheapest texture, having no blood in their cheeks, their eyes black, and their hair lank, they are as distinct a race as the In some respects, they are not unand be free there; to get together for frolic or fun; to fish and hunt, to chase wild cattle; but here the similarity ends; for they are wanting in personal daring, and in that en-ergy of character which makes a man. We do not know one of them. t know one of them who ever gained station in society, or became disting by his deeds. And it is this class to the Georgetown Intelligencer alludes, we presume, when it speaks of the 'poor labor-ers' on Black River, and neighborhood.

How came they in their present condition? Their history is quickly told. It is a sad one, and we never think of it without sor-

In the early settlement of the Carolinas every body pressed upon the water courses. Poor as well as rich made lodgment on or near their banks. There were, at first, very few negroes; consequently, the latter needed the labor of the former, to house their crops and clear their lands. All got along well then. But the slave traffic, with its accursed ills, began soon after and by each the state of then. But the slave traffic, with its accursed ills, began soon after, and by and by plant-ers had their places stocked with slaves.— As these slaves increased, the poor began to feel their degradation. A bitter hatred grew feel their degradation. A bitter hatred grew up between these two classes. It led often to violence. The larger planters, in consequence, began to buy up the poor men's land, and the poor men, in turn, became anxious to sell. And they did so. But where were they to go? South of Carolina was a wilderness; the good lands on the water courses in the State, were in possession of rich planters. They had no alternative left, as they thought, but to herd together on the sand hills, and there they and theirs still live.

Their choice of place is significant enough of their feeling and of the cause of their removal. They made their location in neigh-

moval. They made their location in neighborhoods where neither large nor small planters could molest them. They got where they could live without being disturbed or worried by the continued sight of slaves.—Now and then you will find a few of the more debased sort gathered close by towards. how and then you will find a few of the more debased sort gathered close by towns; but generally, they are some ten, or fifteen, or twenty miles back. What the land would yield which they call their own—for ofyield which they call their own—for often they 'squat,' as the phrase is, on the
State's or others' property—it is difficult to
say. But the best of it on the average,
would not return ten bushels of corn to the
acre; the most of it not five. They grow
sweet potatoes, melons, a little cotton for
home use, and now and then a bag, or half a
bag, for market. But things are where they
are, and as they are, because slavery, with
its biting social ills, beats them away from
the richer soil, and keeps them hopelessly
down and debased on the barren hills.

What are their peculiarities of mind?
The fact that they left the neighborhood of
large plantations, and sought one of wildwood liberty, shows that they have some notions of personal freedom. They have. But
they are very crude. It was their condition
which induced us to think first on the sub-

which induced us to think first on the subject of slavery, and we endeavored, in con-junction with the lamented Grimke, to hit junction with the immented Griffine, to intuition some plan by which we could improve this. We sought them out in their hovel homes. We endeavored to win their regard and secure their confidence. We succeeded in this, but we failed, wholly, in every effort windows them to change their medic of life. to induce them to change their mode of life.

The ruling idea uppermost in their minds seemed to be hatred of labor, under the conseemed to be hatred of labor, under the con-viction that it degraded them to an equality with the slaves. An anecdote will illustrate

One of their number had a fine, intelligent One of their number had a fine, intelligent boy. He was one that would have attracted notice in any boyhood gathering. We proposed to the father that he should be educated. 'Let him go with us to the town,' said we, 'and we will send him to school, and see what will be done with him.' 'And what then?' he asked, eyeing us as if suspicious that something wrong was to follow. 'Why,' we continued, 'when he has been educated, we can send him to the carriage

maker, Mr. C., and let him learn a trade.'
Never!' he quickly and almost fiercely rejoined, with a harsh oath. 'My son shall never work by the side of your negroes, and Mr. —'s negroes, (calling certain planters' names whose slaves were being taught the trade.) and be ordered about by Mr. C., as he orders them about.' He was fixed. No argument, entreaty, or appeal to could move him. The idea of his class—that labor was degrading—prevailed; and he would rather his son should be free in the forest, if ignorant, than debased in the city, though educated, by a menial task.

When home is there for them?

and too poor to be a subscriber, but I held the proxies of several absent subscribers, and whose in the opinion of several absent subscribers, and the proxies of several absent subscribers, and what I lacked in knowledge and experience, and what I lacked in knowle

would rather his son should be Iree in the forest, if ignorant, than debased in the city, though educated, by a menial task.

What hope is there for them?

We see none. Nothing, certainly, but the removal of slavery, can induce them to change their present condition. They will not labor in the field while they think it degrading; nor become artizans or mechanics while slaves are such. As for educating them, scattered as they are, the effort seems almost hopeless.—Up and down the river where these 'poor laborers,' that the South Carolina paper talks of, live, and all around Georgetown, there are large rice and cotton estates. Many of the owners of them are very wealthy; a majority rich. Yet there is no sort of connection or sympathy between these planters and the Sand-hillers. They are as far apart as two races well can be.—We speak now of social separation; for we are sure the moment they heard the 'poor laborers' were starsing, these planters did not the making of this and other turnpikes, was the communication of knowledge upon to dother method to five making among the people—for in a few years afterward, great numbers of the people went to church, to electoral and other meetings, in chaise and wagons, over very tolerable roads. The next stage after turnpikes, was canals. Gov. Sullivan, Dr. Dester. Col. Baldwin, and other memication of knowledge upon and making among the people—for in a few years afterward, great numbers of the people went to church, to electoral and other meetings, in chaise and wagons, over very tolerable roads. The next stage after turnpikes, was canals. Gov. Sullivan, Dr. Dester. Col. Baldwin, and other eminent citizens of Maston. And a canal was built round these Falls also, to complete a water conveyance to Newburyport. Great expense was incurred afterward in locking the various falls higher up the river, until at length the river was made navigable for boats as high up as Concord. This was thought to be a great and most useful achievement, and so indeed it was. But a vastly greater was

### Extraordinary Inland City.

About the time Col. Doniphan made his treaty with the Navajos, a division of his command was entirely out of provisions, and the Navajos supplied its wants with liberality. A portion of the command returned to Cuvano. Major Gilpin's command, together with Col. Doniphan, went to the city of the Sumai Indians, living on the Rio Piscow, which is supposed to be a branch of the Gila, made a treaty between the Sumai and Navajos, and then returned to the Rio del Norte. These Sumais, unlike the Navajos, live in a city consumate the community. The startly one Sumais, unlike the Navajos, live in a city consumate the community of the stablished these public improvements. Let me say, fellow-citizens, that in the history of human inventions there is hardly one cerve of any policy more useful to the great reaty between the Sumai and Navajoe, and then returned to the Rio del Norte. These Sumais, unlike the Navajoe, live in a city containing probably 6000 inhabitants, who support themselves entirely by agriculture. This city is one of the most extraordinary in the world. It is divided into two solid squares, having but two streets crossing its centre at right angles. All the buildings are two stories high, composed of sunburnt brick. The first story presents a solid wall to the street, and is so constructed that each house joins, until one-fourth of the city may be said to be one building. The second stories rise from this vast solid structure, so as to, designate each house, leaving room to walk upon the roof of the first story between each building. The second stories rise from this vast solid structure, so as to, designate each house, leaving room to walk upon the roof of the first story between each building. The second stories rise from this vast solid structure, so as to, designate each house, leaving room to walk upon the roof of the first story between each building. The second stories rise from this vast solid structure, so as to, designate each house, leaving room to walk upon the roof of the first story between each building. The second story of their buildings by ladders, which they draw up at night as a defence against any enemy that may be prowling about. In this city was seen some Albino Indians, who have no doubt given rise to the story that there is living in the Rocky Mountains a tribe of white abouring the summing the summing the provided the second story of their buildings by ladders, which they draw up at night as a defence against any enemy that may be prowling about. In this city was seen some Albino Indians, who have no doubt given rise to the story that there is living in the Rocky Mountains a tribe of white abouring the summing the provided the second to the received the summing the provided the second to the received the summing the summing th

Railroad passes on its way to the valley of the Connecticut, and was present at the cel-

We speak now of social separation; for we are sure the moment they heard the 'poor laborers' were starving, these planters did what was necessary, and more, to relieve their wants. But we fear coming time will find them as they are now--alone, ignorant, degraded, the victims of a blighting curse.

The condition of these Sand-hillers illustrates the effect of slavery in its extreme, or when pushed to its farthest limit. Take one town, near the centre of South Carolina, and make a line for ten miles south of it, along the river on one side, looking three miles back, and we question whether you will find over ten planters. They have each from one to two, three, four, and five hundred slaves. Many of these slaves, too, are mechanics. Necessarily, therefore, the towns wane, the poorer classes emigrate, as well as the young and enterprising; and the ignorant or Sand-hill class escape to the barrens for freedom—according to their notion of it.

Mioralist and Miscellanist. thought---they might have brought us a few fishes, taken out of the sea this morning, and ishes, taken out of the sea this morning, we might here enjoy as good a fish dinner as we might here enjoying at Phillip's Extraordinary Inland City.

The New Orleans National, in its sketch of Col. Doniblan's late remarkable expedition, gives the following:

About the time Col. Doniphan made his Cardigan hills would have been at thing to be track with the Navains, a division of his com-

Speech of Daniel Webster.

OPENING OF NORTHERN RAILROAD TO GRAFTON.

We have already published a sketch of the proceedings at Grafton, N. H., a few days since, on the occasion of the opening of the Northern Railroad, to that town. Mr. Webster was born in Franklin, a town upon the Merrimack, through which the Northern Railroad passes on its way to the valley of air; a long, deep cut through the hard pan and rock—such as we have just passed—it gives them delight to behold; and if they can find fair reason to run a tunnel under a deep mountain, they are half in raptures. To be

mailroad passes on its way to the valley of the Connecticut, and was present at the celebration. The speech he made on being called upon, is reported in the New York Tribune, and was essentially as follows:—

1 am very happy, fellow citizens, to be here on this occasion—to meet there the Directors of the Northern Railroad, the Directors of the State.

But, gentlemen, I seed enabled the directors of this road bord that an easy ascent more than 500 feet above the Merric mountainous ridge, commonly called the Height of Land, and thence pitch down in the fire the Directors of the State.

But, gentlemen, I seed analy a cannot be described the directors of this road that an easy ascent more than 500 feet above the Merric mountainous ridge, commonly called the treets of the fire all the treets of the fire the mountainous ridge, commonly called the treets of the fire and the treets of the fire the tent of the fire

proper periods, are either afraid of not have ough, or are perpetually reminded that eness ends in want. So the shuttle flies faster than it ought to go; the farmer cheats himself out of all that is worth having, health, by denying himself and his boys a holiday, because time is money and example is every-thing. We work too much and too long in New England. Not farmers only, but me-chanics also.—Medical Journal.

neighbors, bow down before the High God. If the general countenance of this place do not tend to calm the passions of the soul, to allay tis feverial the passions of the soul, to allay its feverial that the passions of the soul, to allay its feverial that the passions of the soul, to allay the sensations of peace and pasty, of duty and benevolence, how strangely must we all have forgotten every thing which it most behave forgotten every thing which it most behoves us to regard and to remember! This have forgotten every thing which it most hooves us to regard and to remember! This is the climate of devotion. It is the atmosphere of praise and thanksgiving that we breathe here; and we are not purely intellectual, but sentient, impressible beings.

Morals of New York.

NO. 40 CAMBRIDGE, OPPOSITE LYNDE ST., BOSTON, MASS., where she will attend to ull diseases incident to the buman frame, in men, women and children, except there arising from immorality.

Morals of New York.

NO. 40 CAMBRIDGE, OPPOSITE LYNDE ST., BOSTON, MASS., where she will attend to ull diseases incident to the buman frame, in men, women and children, except there arising from immorality.

Morals of New York.

The last report of the chief of Police conains some statistics as follows:

Pawnbrokers, Junk Shops—receivers of stolen goods, Second hand dealers, do do Mock Auction Shops, Police Offices, Gambling Hou Disorderly Hou Resorts for Thieves, Pickpockets, &c.

### Good Management.

Should some young and inexperienced farm-Should some young and means to commence business, with small means to commence business, benefitted by this brief sketch from my pen, J UST FUBLISHED, 'A simple method of keeping books by double-entry, without the formula or trooble or

120 WASHINGTON STREET, (Up Stairs.)

### Improved Ventilating HOT-AIR FURNACE,

HEATING CHURCHES, DWELLINGS, SCHOOL-HOUSES, STORES, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS. New England. Not farmers only, but mechanics also.—Medical Journal.

The House of Prayer.

Wouldst thou have the temper of thy soul raised above the temptations and cares of life to that region where God and virtue and endless peace and happiness dwell—go not, my brother, into the wilderness; climb not the steep rock; seek not the gloom of the forest, or the resounding shores of the ocean—but enter, with the train of devout worshippers, the house of prayer: there with thy children, thy household, thy kindred, friends and neighbors, bow down before the High God. If

### Mrs. Mott.

FEMALE PHYSICIAN,

country.

She has many advantages over others, as she receives many of her ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS AND ESSENTIAL OILS from Europe, where they are raised and gathered expressly for her.

Persons that reside at a distance from Boston, who can not make it convenient to consult MRS. MOTT personally, can do so by letter, directed as above, explaining their case fieldly, and receive her answer by return of mail.

G-All letters, post paid, promptly attended to, and medicines forwarded to all parts of the United States, by the expresses from Boston.

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THE place for all on the eve of housekeeping, and those already established, to procure every kind of KITCH. EN UTENSILS, at the lowest price, and of the best quality.

New Work on Book-Keeping.

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New Work on Book-Keeping.

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Whighest object will be attained.

About ten years ago, I purchased fifty acres of land—forty improved, ten woodland—for which I paid \$41 per acre. I had, by prudence and industry, laid up \$500, which was all I was able to pay down. For the remainder I was in debt, and when I looked around on the old shattered buildings and the rotten of the old fences, the prospect to a young, inexperienced farmer, just starting in life, was somewhat discouraging. I was determined, however, to have some rules and regulations about the matter. I soon became a reader of the Cultivator, from which I learned some very useful lessons, and I determined I would stick to the old maxim—

For the first four gears of the above ten, I hired one man for Bout seven months per year; for the last six years, one man from eight and a half to nine months per year. This is all the help I have hired. One pair of horses has performed all my team work, and they have been fat winter and summer.

I have raised all kinds of grain except winter wheat. I will not occupy room in giving my experience in regard to cultivating all these crops, but will briefly describe an experiment I made in cultivating Indian corn.

I selected a piece of ground containing seven-eighths of an acre, cleared off all the

### Montague's Indian Lung Syrup.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA,
CATARRH, AND EVERY SPECIES OF LUNG AND
LIVER CONPLAINTS.

THE public may be assured that the above Syrup is
ready wide-spread reputation; for being in almost every
instance, an refelible cure for the many diseases of the
throat and lungs which are so common to our changeful
climater. It is now above six years since the original
recipe came into the hands of the properies; during
which time, he has manufactured the Syrup at the request
of those that were acquainted with its healing properties;
lut never before, has be offered it to the public; and he
does it now, only at the earnest rolicitations of its
merous friends, who are ready and willing to testify to its
merits, and to the benefit they have received from its
use.

The character and operation of the Syrup is region.

REFERENCES.

P. P. Baker,
J. B. Green,
P. D. Tillinghast,
E. Cleminshaw,
R. L. Allen, M. D.

REFERENCES.

merits, and to the tenents they have received from 16 use.

The character and operation of the Syrup is perfectly simple, commencing almost instantly to scothe the inflammation of the diseased parts, toosening the phlem and matter upon the Lungs, thereby readering expectoration cary and frequent; so that in a short time, the diseased parts are returned to their usual degree of health and action. Manufactured by SIMEON MONTAGUE.

Certificates from numerous individuals can be seen at the store of Blackmer & Eveketh, No. 12, Raifrond Block, Lincoln street, Boston, where it is for sale. Price, \$21 per bottle.

Nos. 7 AND 8 WILSON'S LANE, BOSTON.

MEALS served up at all hours of the day—Sundays excepted. Ladies can visit these Rooms, in company with gentlemen, and with perfect propriety, as such is the custom of the place.

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J. BLAKE continues to alter to fashionable shapes,

J. bleach, and press, every variety of Florence Straw
and Fancy Bonnets, in the very best manner. Millimers
and others at a distance forwarding their Bonnets to Straw
and others at a distance forwarding their Bonnets of Straw
and strains at a distance forwarding their Bonnets of Straw
Washington St., by railroad, expresses, &c., will have
them handsomely finished, (as if delivered in person,) and
returned with promptness.
Neapolitans cleansed and pressed in a superior style; also, Gentlemen's Summer Hats.

22—tf

Opt TO COUNTRY MERICALANTS.

By purchasing a supply of this popular article
and the state a profitable investor.

# Dr. B. N. Harris, Jr.,

INDIAN VEGETABLE MEDICINES,

FOR DEAFNESS, ever offered to the public, especially successful in caring deafness caused by scarlet fever, and all humors in the head. Also, an unrivalled preparation for the cure of

deafiness caused by scarlet fever, and all homors in the head. Also, an unrivalled preparation for the cure of ASTHMA, and all affections of the lungs. Its effects have been astonishing in the speedy relief of the most distressing authmatic attacks, and in effectually breaking up whooping-cough, and that most active and often fatal disorder, the croup. Also, DR. HARRISS INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, a valuable family associate, as thousands will testify who have used them. Much might be raid of this upper or ficary in many diseases, but the result will be left for their init, which has never failed to give entire satisfaction. At Dr. Harris's office, may be found ample testification.

For the first open of the state of the control of t

Fresco Painting.

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N. Coleman,

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TEMPERANCE REFRESHMENT ROOMS,

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### Ten Reasons for Using Whitwell's Temperance Bitters,

THE FLUID EXTRACT OF ROOTS AND BARKS.

OF any size, and of a perfection of mechanism and tone, nished at short notice, and upon LIBERAL TREMS. We refer, with others, to the celebrated organ in Rev. Dr. Beecher's church, Boston. Professional reference of the first authority. SIMMONS & MC'INTIRE, 16—ti 47 & 49 Causeway St., Boston.

Agricultural Machines and Implements, meats.

FANNING MILLS, Greepsward and Stubble Pinngh, Hay, Straw, and Cornstell Cutters, and all other kinds of Agricultural Machines and Implements, of the latest and most approved patterns, for sale, at very low prices, at PARKER & WHITE'S Agricultural Warshouse and Seedstore, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone St., Boston.

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NO. 18 CENTRAL STREET, BOSTON.
B. O. & G. C. Wilson,
WHOLESALE Dealers in Butanic Medicines, Shaker & C.
Dealers in the nbore medicines are invited to call and examine this stock. Orders from distant sections of the country, promptly and faithfully attended to. — 19 Because it is uniterly impossible in the empoyant man are amine this stock. Orders from distant sections of the country, promptly and faithfully attended to ...—6—19 Because it is uniterly impossible in the composition.

The utmost care is taken in the selection of simple articles, and in the preparation of compounds.

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378½ Washington attest, (nearly opposite Boylston markst,)
Blake. Continues to alter to fashiomable shapes,

bleach, and press, every variety of Florence Straw

Blamests in the very best manner. Millioner Manuel Manuel

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